

Guía N°1 Marzo, Inglés Tercero Medio

Nombre del alumn@: _____ Curso: _____
Asignatura: Inglés Nivel : Tercero medio

Unidad: "Go global!"

Contenido: cuantificadores y adverbios de frecuencia

Objetivo de Aprendizaje: OA8. Demostrar conocimiento y uso del lenguaje en conversaciones, discusiones y exposiciones por medio de las siguientes funciones:

- expresar cantidad, contar y enumerar, por ejemplo: there are a few/ few girls; there is little sugar; a large/small number of...
- describir frecuencia, tiempo, grado de acciones, por ejemplo: I usually /often call her in the morning; he is rather shy; Susan will be here soon; he has been working during the summer
- solicitar información sobre frecuencia de actividades, por ejemplo: how often do you practice sports?

Recursos a considerar:

www.wordreference.com

www.linguee.es

INSTRUCCIONES PARA EL DESARROLLO DE LA GUIA.

Desarrolla la guía utilizando el texto del estudiante y el cuaderno de actividades, si no los tienes, pincha los vínculos para descargar las páginas necesarias.

Si tienes dudas y consultas favor contactar a tu profesor de asignatura asignado en sus correos indicados más abajo.

Observaciones:

- Mantenga TODA actividad desarrollada en una carpeta física o digital como su respaldo. En el caso de reportar mediante classroom sus actividades se archivan automáticamente en Google drive.
- Utilice los recursos multimedia disponibles, sitios web, correo de consultas, etc. para desarrollar las actividades con éxito

Contacto docentes de la asignatura

Profesor Juan Valencia Ramírez:

Juan.valencia@colegiofernandodearagon.cl

Profesor José Luis Reyes :

Jose.reyes@colegiofernandodearagon.cl

Profesora Daniela Zamudio :

Daniela.zamudio@colegiofernandodearagon.cl

Cuantificadores en inglés: Gramática

Los cuantificadores indican la cantidad de un nombre, dan respuesta a la pregunta “¿Cuántos?”. Del mismo modo que los artículos, los cuantificadores en inglés siempre están situados delante del nombre. Existen de varios tipos: *some, any, much, many, A lot of, Lots of...*

Some/Any

Utilizamos *some* y *any*, cuando queremos expresar una cantidad indeterminada al referirnos a un sustantivo, pero no queremos decir exactamente cuál es esa cantidad. Al usar *some* y *any* estamos expresando la idea de “algunos pero no muchos”. Tanto *some* como *any* se utilizan acompañando a nombres contables en plural y nombres incontables.

- **Some:** se utiliza en frases afirmativas e interrogativas. Aunque en el caso de las interrogativas se utiliza principalmente para pedir o para ofrecer algo.
 - *Some people in the office prefer to have lunch outside.*
 - *Would you like some coffee?*
- **Any:** aunque su sentido es igual al de *some*, *any* se usa principalmente en oraciones interrogativas y negativas aunque hay algunos casos en los que es posible usar *any* en oraciones afirmativas.
 - *I haven't received any emails from my boss.*
 - *Do you have any questions for me?*

Much/Many

Utilizamos *much* y *many* cuando queremos expresar la idea de gran cantidad, mucho. La diferencia entre utilizar uno u otro reside en si el sustantivo al que acompañan es contable o incontable. En principio, *much* y *many* deben utilizarse en oraciones negativas e interrogativas aunque en **contextos formales** se usa también en oraciones afirmativas.

- **Many:** se usa con nombres contables en plural.
 - *I haven't received many calls this morning.*
 - *Hunger and malnutrition are still common in many countries.*
- **Much:** se utiliza con nombres incontables.
 - *How much time do you have for lunch?*
 - *I don't have much time left*

Little/A little

Ambos se utilizan para expresar la idea de poca cantidad y solo se usan acompañando a nombres incontables. Usar *little* o *a little* depende de la connotación que quieras darle si es positiva o negativa.

- **Little:** lo usamos para expresar que es poca cantidad y no es suficiente.
 - *I had little time to prepare my exam and I failed.*
 - *I have little money, I can't buy a new car.*
- **A little:** lo usamos para decir que aunque es poca cantidad, es suficiente.
 - *I have a little money, enough for a new dress.*
 - *She saves a little money every month.*

Few/A few

Al igual que *little* y *a little* se usan para expresar poca cantidad, pero en este caso, se utilizan solo con nombres contables. Del mismo modo, usar *few* o *a few* depende de la connotación.

- **Few:**
 - *She had few moments on her own.*
 - *Few cities in the world can compete with Paris.*
- **A few:**
 - *We stayed a few days in Paris visiting its museums.*
 - *I just need a few hours to finish my book.*

Actividad 1: classify the words in the box as countable or uncountable

Water- electricity- air- money – cars – kilos – people – friends – sand – sugar – milk – videogames – wind – salt – coffee – bikes – ideas - paint

Countable	Uncountable

Actividad 2: complete the sentences using **much / many** according to the given explanation

- I have _____ friends on social networks.
- Kattie has _____ problems because she doesn't have _____ money.
- Do you play _____ videogames?
- The day is hot. I need _____ fresh water.
- How _____ brothers do you have?
- How _____ money do you have at this moment?
- I always drink _____ coffee in the morning.
- Helen speaks _____ different languages.
- I spend _____ time on internet daily.
- My new laptop uses _____ electricity to power on.

Actividad 2: complete the sentences using **some / any** according to the given explanation

- Would you like _____ coffee? Yes , please.
- I have _____ money to spend at the shopping.
- I don't drink _____ soda. It has much sugar.
- Do you have _____ brother?
- Do you practice _____ sport?
- Peter has _____ information to share us.
- She doesn't have _____ pet because she is allergic to animals in general.
- I don't have _____ time to study right now. I'm too busy
- Sorry but we aren't going to have _____ concert until the end of the pandemic.
- It's mandatory to keep _____ important rules to face this hard process.

Actividad 3: complete the sentences using **few / little** according to the given explanation. Watch out the context!

- I'm very busy. I have a _____ free time.
- Isabelle has a _____ real friends to trust in.
- We have a _____ activities to do before leaving school today.
- I always drink _____ soda because it has much sugar.
- I had a _____ couples before being with you.
- They read a _____ in English. They need much practice.
- Do you have any money to lend me? Yes, I have a _____.
- Do you practice much sport? ----oh no. I practice _____ sport.
- I'm not really good at french. I speak a _____.
- I don't really enjoy parties so I have been in a _____ times at.

Actividad 4: Read the text about going shopping and chose the most suitable alternative.

Shopping



George: I'm going out. Do you want anything?

Sally: Could you buy some stuff from the shop?

George: All right. What do you want?

Sally: Well, we haven't got much milk.

George: How much milk do you

want?

Sally: We need two bottles of milk.

Sally: Then, buy us a bag of coffee; we just have some at home. At last, we only have few packets of pasta. Could you buy some more pasta?

You know we eat pasta almost every day.

George: Ok, no problem.

Sally: One more thing. Don't buy any almonds. We have got a lot of almonds.

George: All right!

29. They never drink milk. a) Right b) Wrong c) Doesn't say	30. They have butter. a) Right b) Wrong c) Doesn't say	31. They usually eat pasta. a) Right b) Wrong c) Doesn't say	32. They don't have almonds. a) Right b) Wrong c) Doesn't say
33. George always goes shopping. a) Right b) Wrong c) Doesn't say	34. George and Sally have coffee. a) Right b) Wrong c) Doesn't say	35. George and Sally drink much coffee. a) Right b) Wrong c) Doesn't say	36. They don't have any milk. a) Right b) Wrong c) Doesn't say

Cómo utilizar los adverbios de frecuencia en Inglés

¿Cada cuánto tiempo estudias gramática inglesa? ¿A menudo? ¿O casi nunca? Un aspecto fundamental cuando aprendemos cualquier idioma es saber **concretar cada cuánto tiempo hacemos las cosas**. Para ello, en inglés, igual que en español, solemos usar los adverbios de frecuencia:

- a. You're **always** complaining! (**Siempre** estás quejándote!).
- b. I'm very busy so I **hardly ever** have time to watch TV (Estoy muy liado, así que **casi nunca** tengo tiempo de ver la tele).
- c. Easter **sometimes** falls in March, but it **usually** falls in April (**A veces**, el domingo de Pascua cae en marzo, pero **por lo general** cae en abril).

¿Cuándo se usan los adverbios de frecuencia?

Como su nombre indica, sirven para señalar **cada cuánto tiempo se produce la acción del verbo** (observa la frase **a** más arriba) o con qué periodicidad sucede lo expresado por la frase entera (como en las frases **b** y **c**). A excepción de "*hardly ever*" ("casi nunca"), los adverbios de frecuencia en inglés están **formados por una sola palabra**. Pero ¿cómo saber cuál hay que usar en cada ocasión? Eso depende del nivel de regularidad que quieras transmitir. La tabla siguiente te ayudará:

Frecuencia (% aproximado)	Adverbio	Ejemplo	Adverbios similares
100 % de las veces	<i>always</i> (siempre)	<i>Edinburgh always has short days in winter</i> (En Edimburgo los días de invierno siempre son cortos).	---
80 - 90 % de las veces	<i>usually</i> (normalmente)	<i>Winters in Edinburgh are usually very cold</i> (Los inviernos en Edimburgo son normalmente muy fríos).	<i>normally, generally</i> (normalmente, generalmente)
50 - 70 % de las veces	<i>often</i> (a menudo)	<i>It often snows in Edinburgh in winter</i> (En Edimburgo suele nevar en invierno).	<i>frequently</i> (con frecuencia)
20 - 40 % de las veces	<i>sometimes</i> (a veces)	<i>Edinburgh sometimes has winters without snow</i> (En Edimburgo a veces hay inviernos en que no nieva).	<i>occasionally</i> (de vez en cuando)

5 - 10 % de las veces	<i>hardly ever</i> (casi nunca)	<i>The temperature in Edinburgh hardly ever goes over 30 celsius</i> (La temperatura en Edimburgo casi nunca pasa de los treinta grados).	<i>rarely, seldom</i> (raramente, casi nunca)
0 % de las veces	<i>never</i> (nunca)	<i>Edinburgh never has short days in summer</i> (En Edimburgo los días nunca son cortos en verano).	---

¿Qué reglas siguen estos adverbios?

Las reglas más importantes referentes a los adverbios de frecuencia en inglés tienen que ver con la posición que ocupan dentro de la oración, dependiendo del tipo de verbo

Tipo de verbo	Verbo "to be"	Verbos auxiliares y modales	Resto de verbos
Ejemplo	You are always late (Siempre llegas tarde).	I have often considered becoming a vegetarian (A menudo he pensado en hacerme vegetariano). I can never remember his name! (¡Nunca me acuerdo de su nombre!).	I usually work on Tuesdays (Normalmente trabajo los martes).
Posición del adverbio	Después del verbo "to be".	Después del verbo auxiliar o modal.	Antes del verbo.

Excepciones y variantes

Al igual que en español, los adverbios no son la única manera de indicar la frecuencia. También es posible utilizar **expresiones formadas por varias palabras**, especialmente las que incluyen “every” y “a”:

-Bradley goes to French class **every Tuesday and Thursday** (Bradley va a clase de francés **todos los martes y jueves**).

-Tanya travels abroad **at least three times a year** (Tanya viaja al extranjero **al menos tres veces al año**).

-Sophie phones her grandmother **once a week** (Sophie llama por teléfono a su abuela **una vez a la semana**).

Actividad 1: Find the mistake and correct it.

1. I always am happy when I finish work early.	1.
2. Susan has been never to Thailand.	2.
3. Gerald needs to take his medication three times for day.	3.
4. Always I try to arrive at the office before 9 a.m.	4.
5. It doesn't hardly ever rain in Almería.	5.
6. I eat sometimes muesli for breakfast.	6.
7. I always don't remember my keys when I leave the house.	7.

Actividad 2: Rewrite the sentences but now in the right order considering the different rules explained above

1 <u>on swimming Fridays goes always Sofia</u>	
2 <u>their usually do homework students The</u>	
3 <u>hardly watches My TV ever father</u>	
4 <u>win Olympic athletes medals British rarely</u>	
5 <u>often mother ill is My</u>	
6 <u>for is John class late never</u>	
7 <u>school usually to John early gets</u>	
8 <u>go very often out don't We</u>	

Actividad 3: Read the following sentences and chose the one which is in the right order

1. a) Always I go to school b) I always go to school c) I go to school always d) I go always to school	2. a) Once a week I visit my friends. b) I once a week visit my friends. c) I visit once a week my friends. d) I visit my once a week friends	3. a) You are at home never in the afternoon b) You are at home in the afternoon never c) Never you are at home in the afternoon d) You are never at home in the afternoon
4. a) Patrick plays soccer usually b) Usually Patrick plays soccer c) Patrick usually plays soccer d) Patrick plays usually soccer	5. a) I every day take a shower b) I take everyday a shower c) I take a shower every day d) I take a everyday a shower	6. a) Sometimes I am a happy person b) I sometimes am a happy person c) I am sometimes a happy person d) Iam a happy sometimes person

Actividad 4: Read the following text and chose the right alternative from the boxes.



My name is Mary and I'm seventeen years old. On weekdays I always get up at seven o'clock because I have lessons, but on Saturday and Sunday I never get up early, I usually get up after nine o'clock. On Saturdays I always have piano lessons. Then I usually have lunch at my grandmother's house. We sometimes go to the café after lunch and I always ask for an ice-cream, but my grandmother never buys me one! On Sundays my parents and I always go out for lunch and in the afternoon we do an activity together. We sometimes go to the beach when the weather is nice. When it's raining, we usually go to the cinema. I love the cinema!

1.Mary always gets up at 7 o'clock. a) Right b) Wrong c) Doesn't say	2.How often does she get up after nine o 'clock? a) Everyday b) Once a week c) Twice a week d) Often	3.SShe never goes to the cinema. a) Right b) Wrong c) Doesn't say
4.How often does she have piano lessons? a) Everyday b) Once a week c) Twice a week d) Often	5.What's the meaning of the word " <u>weather</u> "? a) Agua b) Clima c) Bote d) Carretera	6.Her grandmother usually buys her an icecream. a) Right b) Wrong c) Doesn't say
7.Mary doesn't play piano a) Right b) Wrong c) Doesn't say	8.SShe never visits her grandmother a) Right b) Wrong c) Doesn't say	9.Mary doesn't love cinema a) Right b) Wrong c) Doesn't say

Actividad 5: Write a paragraph where you name some activities you perform and others you don't. Follow the example given by your teacher.

 <p>Hello! My name is Jose Sir and I'm soccer player. I <i>always</i> play soccer at schoolwith my classmates. <i>Once a week</i> we train on a field near to central park. I <i>rarely</i> go to parties because of my passion to sports. I <i>never</i> smoke or drink. Josh is my best friend. He <i>never</i> plays soccer Because he is <i>always</i> studying to become a lawyer. Josh and me are going to the University <i>next year</i>.</p>	
--	--